

# The True Northerner

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## OUR PUBLIC FORUM

### IX—Peter Radford

#### On "Back to the Soil With Wall Street"



When Wall Street wants good business men she usually goes back to the soil to get them. That financial thoroughfare is said to be honeycombed with men who have plowed barefooted, who have drunk branch water, eaten cornbread and molasses and slept on the floor in their early days. A man is more capable of holding the reins of business who knows how to drive a team of mules, shear a sheep or put a ring in a shoat's nose. A man is better equipped to meet the problems of life who in his youth has walked the log across the creek to get to school, courted the girls at husking bees and pitched horse shoes Saturday afternoon. A man who has spent the moonlight nights of his youth possum hunting, going to protracted meetings and occasionally turning down the community at a spelling match has the right sort of stuff in him to make a good business man. The active officials of most of the large business organizations of America it is said were, with a very few exceptions, raised on the farm, and could swim the creek, pitch hay, chop wood, milk the cows or slop the hogs as easily as they can run world-wide business institutions.

The farmers look to these capable and loyal sons of the soil to assist in the solution of the business problems of agriculture. Wall Street is reputed to be capable of financing everything from a Y. M. C. A. to a war, so why not finance agriculture? It is not sufficient to lend money to a correspondent to lend to a local banker, to lend to a broker to lend to a merchant, to lend to the landlord to lend to a farmer. Such a financial system sounds like the house that Jack built, and is just about as useful. Neither is assistance complete when money is furnished buyers to "move the crop." What the farmer wants is money to hold the crop. What better security is there than a warehouse receipt for a bale of cotton, a sack of wheat or a bushel of corn and why will such securities not travel by the side of government bonds?

The American farmer is a capable plowman. He always has filled and always will fill the nation's granary, larder and wardrobe, but he has nothing to say in fixing the price of his products. The problem confronting the farmers of this nation today is marketing and its solution depends first upon the farmer organizing for concert of action and the co-operation of the financial interests in marketing the crop. Agriculture is the biggest business in America and the only one that has not a financial system adapted to its use.

## PICKED UP ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Hazel Morton to Frank Wood per 110 acres sec 13, 14 Bangor \$7000.  
Fred T. Heinberger et al to John Peck, et al per sec 4, Covert, \$1000.  
H. J. Taylor & Co. to Edward Geese et al per sec 33 Covert \$1.  
C. J. Monroe & Sons, Real Estate Company, to David M. Dailey, per sec 4 Covert, \$190.  
Jesse C. Morrison & Co. to James H. Lenox, per sec 53 a sec 14, Porter, \$2000.  
Byron F. Harris & Co. to Gustav Besert et al a sec 7 Arlington \$700.  
Lillie Nelson to Ralph Hall & Co. lot 10, 11, blk 9 South Haven, \$800.  
Geo. Worboys to Chas. Henry & Co. lot 3 blk 15, South Haven, \$500.  
Miria S. Hill to J. Frank Kelly lot 8 blk 18, South Haven, \$1250.  
Mary R. Chappell to Jessie E. Oglesby, per sec 12, Geneva, \$2800.  
Vandalia C. Wheeler et al to Claude F. Gies & Co. lot 6, 7, blk 6, South Haven \$1050.

### New Suits filed:

People vs. Ed. Stoddard, violation of Local Option Law.  
Jessie Chidester vs. D. L. Chidester, Bill for Divorce.

### PROBATE COURT PROCEEDINGS

Estate Philena Kemp, d. Order allowing final account, and assigning residue.  
Estate Rachel M. Baldwin, d. proof on probate of Will filed, order admitting Will to probate and appointing George Lambert Executor. Bond issued.  
Estate Emma F. Lyon, d. Proof on Probate of Will filed. Order admitting Will to probate and appointing Byron J. Olds executor. Bond issued.  
Estate Robert L. Newman, d. Proof on probate of Will filed. Order admitting Will to probate and appointing B. J. Brown executor. Bond issued.  
Estate George W. Darling, d. Petition for appointment of administratrix filed. Waivers of Notice and Consent to appointment filed. Order appointing Cora E. Darling administratrix. Bond issued and filed and Letters of administration issued. Order appointing appraisers and hearing on claims, last claim day, Jan. 16th, 1916.  
Estate Lora I. Knight, d. Final account filed. Order of hearing entered. Day of hearing, October 4th.  
Estate George E. Brooks, d. Warrant and Inventory filed.  
Estate John N. Purcell, d. Will and petition to probate, Will filed. Hearing October 4th.  
Estate Jefferson S. Dowd, d. Bond filed and Letters Testamentary issued to Sarah E. Yackley, of Kalamazoo. Order appointing appraisers and hearing on claims. Last claim day, Jan. 10, 1915.  
Estate Sela N. Thomas, d. Final account and waiver of notice filed. Order allowing final account and assigning residue. Order determining Inheritance Tax.

The following hearings are set for Monday, September 13th, 1915: Estates of Marvin Hinkley, d.; Julian Sheldon, d.; Newton E. Hooper, d.; Leslie Phipple, d.; Harriet E. Russell, d.; William Wallace, d.; Delia E. Fitch, e.; Florence Butler, d.; hearing on claims. Byron S. Carney, d.

hearing on petition to probate will. Offices in Court house were closed Monday, it being Labor Day and a legal holiday.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

Charles J. Hawkins 23, Chicago, Violet J. Gregory 20, Covert twp.  
Frederick C. Davis, 29, Bancroft, Ont. Lilla M. Sheppard, 20, Lawrence  
Amasa Lyon, 70, South Haven, Maude C. Wilson, 65, Bangor.  
Habeeb Dumit 29, Tulsa Okla., Ora Gottschlick, 23, So. Haven.  
Alfred C. Clemmensen, 21, Chicago Etta J. Krogel, 18, Chicago.  
Walter Allen Dickinson, 21, So. Haven Irene Von Huben 20, Chicago.

### Card of Thanks.

I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to the ladies who so generously assisted me in paying my rent and the many other acts of kindness I have received from them.

AMELIA C. BENTLEY

### Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank the citizens of Paw Paw and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have given me this summer, and wish to meet them all during the season of 1916.

RUDOLPH WILLARD, Mgr. Lake Cora Inn.

### Never Learned How to Live.

There are people who go through life looking for slights, and they are necessarily miserable, for they find grievances everywhere. One has the same pity for such men as for the very poor. They are the morally illiterate. They have had no real education, for they have never learned how to live.

### An Unusual Man.

"I notice you consult that man frequently."  
"I have great respect for him," said Congressman Fluhdub.  
"As to why?"  
"I offered him a little pilling office once, and he wouldn't give up a good paying business to accept it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Castle Garden.

Only old New Yorkers know that there used to be an island 200 feet off the Battery and that it was fortified and known as Fort Clinton. The island was connected with the mainland by a drawbridge. When the waterway was filled in the island became a part of the Battery and was known as Castle Garden. As everybody knows, it is now the aquarium.

### When Turkey Was Great.

The Turkish empire reached its greatest glory in the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, who held the throne from 1520 until 1566. Besides his North African possessions his territories extended from near what is now the border of Germany to Persia. There was at that time no other state that approached the Turkish in extent or wealth.

### Varieties in Slate.

"That \$0 you paid me makes a clean slate," said the coal man.  
"I hope it's cleaner than that last slate you sent me instead of coal," responded the victim.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## PROSPERITY BOOM AT MAJESTIC KALAMAZOO

Last week at the Majestic theater in Kalamazoo was the banner week of all weeks since this theatre first started for the slogan, "Try to get in." Next Sunday, Sept. 12, "A Night of Knights" is the title of the big musical show to be offered at the Majestic prices, starting with Sunday's matinee and running for four days.

In this company there are thirty acting people, a big share of which are "Peachy chorus girls". There will be no advance in price for this offering.

### THE STRANGER ON THE LAND.

A new farmer in any region is handicapped for the first season or two. Unless he has traveled enough to know the wide variation of details in farming and how to watch for them he will make mistakes on matters that seem very simple to old residents. If he is inclined to be independent of local custom and of the advice of his neighbors he runs even greater chances of loss.

The man from the south who moves to a northern state, with its shorter growing season, may not realize the importance of getting his crops in promptly, with the result that he is pinched by frost in the fall. The type of soil may be strange to him; conditions of drought or flood may be unknown to him; even live stock are influenced by location.

If the new farmer hasn't time to study these details for a season before he comes to the region he would best stick to the methods of the majority of good farmers in the neighborhood—the same crop, the same live stock, the same methods of cultivation.

Plenty of farmers who have gone west, and as many who have come east, with the idea of "astonishing the natives" have been obliged after a season's experience to retrench, with more wisdom and less net profit than expected. It pays to think twice before you try to beat the native at his own game.—Country Gentleman.

### A GENIAL SMILE.

Who can tell the value of a genial smile? It costs the giver nothing, but is beyond price to the erring and relenting, the sad and cheerless, the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice, subdues temper, turns hatred into love and paves the darkest paths with sunlight.

### Rising to the Occasion.

"Maurice," said Aunt Nellie, "wasn't it hard for you to stand up before all the people and speak at the Sunday school concert?"

Maurice straightened his small form and assumed all the dignity his five years could command. "Yes, auntie, it was pretty hard, but I swelled up to it."—Woman's Home Companion.

### Crossroads Burials.

Formerly it was a general custom to erect crosses at the junction of four roads on a place self consecrated according to the piety of the age. Sullies and notoriously bad characters were frequently buried near to these, not with the notion of indignity, but in a spirit of charity, that, being excluded from holy rites, they by being buried at crossroads might be in places next in sanctity to ground actually consecrated.—Westminster Gazette.

### A Curious Needle.

A curious needle was once in the possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle factory at Redditch and represents the column of Trajan in miniature.

This Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture, and on the needle (which was presented to the queen on her visit to the famous factory in December, 1864) scenes in her life are presented in relief, but so small that it requires a powerful magnifying glass to see them clearly.

This "Victoria" needle can, moreover, be opened and contains a number of needles of smaller size, which are also adorned with scenes in relief.—London Spare Moments.

### Rise of Russia.

In the history of Europe down to the middle of the eighteenth century Russia is a blank. The foundation of the kingdom was laid by Rurik the Norseman in the ninth century. In the tenth century the Russians were Christianized, adopting the Greek form of Christianity.

In the thirteenth century the Russians were completely overrun by the Tartars under Genghis Khan. From the Tartars Russia was delivered by Ivan, who became czar in the time of Elizabeth. It was Peter the Great (1672-1725) who gave Russia for the first time a place in the states system of Europe.—New York American.

### The Place.

"You say you were stung lately?"  
"Yes—at a spelling bee."—Baltimore American.

## EFFECTIVE WAY TO TEACH

Indirect Method and Concrete Example Alike Praised by Writer in Magazine.

The indirect method and the concrete example are the most effective ways to teach, according to a writer in Leslie's. The girls' canning clubs, organized throughout the South by the general education board, co-operating with the federal department of agriculture, have not only taught thousands of girls how to can scientifically, but have indirectly opened the eyes of as many mothers to the possibilities of home system and home development, and have exerted strong and helpful social influences on hundreds of farming communities. The method has been to assign to each girl joining a canning club one-tenth of an acre, and to teach her how to select the seed, to plant, cultivate and perfect the growth of the tomato plant. When the tomatoes are ripe, the girls meet first at one home, then at another, to can the product. Everything is done in the most up-to-date style, and the girls are taught the necessity of scrupulous cleanliness and sterilization. Canning club day becomes an occasion of social importance in which all of the family are included, so that indirectly the clubs have helped to awaken a community social spirit. There has been financial profit, as well as practical instruction and social pleasure. The average profit made by girls reporting in 12 states was \$21.98. In the four years the canning clubs have been in operation the number of girls has increased from 325 to 30,000, and the appropriation of the general education board has advanced from \$5,000 to \$75,000. The board has spent no money anywhere that has secured better or more far-reaching results.

## GENEROSITY IN WAR TIMES

Some Historical Instances Are on Record, Though They Are Not Numerous.

Instances of historical generosity are rare indeed. Of the few of record the following may be briefly mentioned: After the defeat of Pompey's army at Pharsalia Julius Caesar, instead of ordering a general massacre or enslaving of the conquered, issued an order according to every man of his own forces the privilege of ransoming one of the enemy. It was thus that Julius made himself Caesar.

After the fall of La Rochelle the English knights taken prisoners and unable to ransom themselves, were sent under a flag of truce home to England and there set free. The English, not to be outdone, chivalrously restored to the French an equal number of captive knights. From this incident came the custom of exchange of prisoners, so greatly ameliorating war's horrors.

The exchange of kindly courtesies between Grant and Lee after Appomattox furnishes an American instance of the practical value of generous actions.

And another deserves recording: When the great hearted, wise minded Lincoln, reproaching the vindictive of his cabinet who stigmatized playing the delightful air of "Dixie" as "treasonable," said: "Not so; we captured that tune with the other effects of the 'Lost Cause.'"

### Our Speech.

Our very vocabulary is degraded; the most far-reaching symbols of our language come seldom into use, or appear with diminished meaning. Follow, for instance, the course of the word "infinite" through the annals of contemporary literature. Our phraseology has become carnal; our vital terms are terms of physical life. Nowhere is the limitation of contemporary thought more apparent than in these instruments of speech. One must read again Wordsworth, Shelley, Carlyle, Ruskin, Arnold, Meredith, to meet great words now little employed, words that make you realize the utmost reach of life; in so doing, one pauses in dismay, realizing how full contemporary speech is of lesser terms, how few employ the greater words that tell the inner life of the soul.—From the Atlantic.

### One Way to Put It.

A certain prominent railway director was asked by an employee whose parents lived in the country for a pass to visit his family.

"You are in the employ of the company?" inquired the director.

"Yes."  
"Well, now, supposing you were working for a farmer instead of the company, would you expect your employer to take out his horses every Saturday night and carry you home?"  
"No," said the employee, politely.  
"I should not expect that. But if the farmer had his horses out and was going my way, I should call him a very mean fellow if he would not let me ride!"

### As to Sleep.

We read of the creation that the world was made in six days and that the Creator "rested" on the seventh. Edison said that sleep, otherwise rest, is a loss of useful hours. Hibernating animals in our latitude curl up for the entire winter and neither eat nor walk nor crawl. The earth doesn't stop in its revolution, either on its axis at the rate of more than 1,000 miles an hour, or in its orbital revolution of about 18 miles a second. Possibly it is this which suggested to Mr. Edison that the time will come when we shall have no need of sleep.

## Reminiscence of a Star.

My first experience with professional actors was at the Empire theater. The dressing rooms there were all on the right side of the stage, with the exception of one in a remote corner, which was given me. I had been told that in a regular company the actors were notified at the half hour, the quarter hour and the overture; but, as it happened, there was no overture on that occasion. I didn't want to go on without being called and seem to be an amateur, and they forgot all about me until I was missing from the scene, and I was sent for in what might be mildly termed a hurry. It was a very hot afternoon in May, and I was sitting "made up" with my hat on and a negligee instead of a dress. Distractedly throwing on a skirt and seizing a feather boa and a jacket I dashed for the stage and entered through the lake, much to the amusement of the audience and the consternation of the manager, who told me what he thought of me, and I was ill for a week with mortification and decided to abandon forever a profession fraught with such perils.—Margaret Anglin in American Magazine.

## New York's Volunteer Firemen.

Before the paid fire department system was installed in New York there were among the volunteers some of the most powerful politicians in the city. Richard Croker belonged to the "big six," of which William M. Tweed was the organizer and foreman. Success in fire fighting opened upon a career in politics. No body of men had more social affairs than the volunteer firemen. There were parades of fire companies, chowder parties, picnics, annual balls, water throwing contests and at times bitter fights between the rival organizations. So intense was the political feeling at times that it was related that when Chief of Engineers James Gulick was removed from office for political reasons men who received the news when they were fighting a fire quit their work and could only be induced to return when they were deceived into believing that the rumor was false.

The legislature passed the law creating the paid fire department on March 30, 1865.—New York Times.

## Shooting Civilians.

According to the laws of war, any civilian who is found with arms in his possession is liable to be shot without mercy. Although this seems a very severe rule, it is absolutely necessary for the safeguarding of the whole civilian population.

The rules of war say that no men will be recognized as combatants unless they wear a distinguishing badge, which can be easily recognized. If it were not for this any number of men could at any time band themselves together and say they were belligerents. If this were allowed therefore invading troops would safeguard themselves against surprises by killing every man in villages through which they marched.

This particular rule is so stringent that even a noncombatant who took up arms to defend his wife against some drunken soldier would be liable to be shot.—London Opinion.

## Just Once.

It was Charley's first game of golf. His patient friend had taken him sadly around the eighteen holes and watched him hack the ball into small bits and cut up the green as though it had been plowed by shrapnel. After the game Charley and his patient friend were talking to a few of the golfers on the clubhouse veranda.

"That was a beautiful shot you made this afternoon, Charley," said his patient friend.

Charley brightened up and flushed happily, while the young woman looked at him admiringly. "Which one?" he asked eagerly.

"Why," said the patient friend, "the time you hit the ball."—Chicago Tribune.

## The First Patent on Matches.

Before 1833, when wooden matches with phosphorus were made in Vienna, people were dependent upon flint and steel to secure a light. The first patent for a phosphorus match in the United States was taken out in 1836 by A. D. Phillips of Springfield, Mass. For many years people refused to use them, but by 1845 the ill smelling and clumsy old tinder boxes were generally discarded and are preserved, like snuff-boxes, as curiosities.

## Rainbow Currency.

The most striking paper currency in the world is the 100 ruble note of Russia, which is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when a sun ray passes through a prism. In the center in bold relief is a finely executed vignette in black. The remainder of the engraving on the note is in dark and light brown ink.

## Puzzled.

"I can't understand why they appointed Wombat on that banking board."

"Why, he understands all about banking."

"And that's why I can't understand the appointment."—Kansas City Journal.

## No Empty Compliment.

Miss Phoebe—I told Mr. Bosch I was twenty-eight, and he said I didn't look it. Her Brother—Well, you don't; you haven't looked it for twelve years.—Boston Transcript.

## He'd Had Experience.

Her (reading)—And so they were married, and that was the last of their trouble. Him (not to voice)—Last, but not least.—Exchange.

## HAPPINESS FOUND IN WORK

Labor Also Is a Great Builder of Character as Well as of Fortune.

One day we happened along where there was a road-working bee, says the Breeder's Gazette. Neighbors had turned out to improve the highway and to make safe some dangerous stretches of a much-traveled road. Among the workers one was especially notable for his energy and enthusiasm. He worked as though he enjoyed it; his heart was in the endeavor and he shoveled earth, rolled rocks and laid on gravel with cheerful enthusiasm.

Another man was a laggard, who sat often watching the workers, offering them advice more in raillery than in a spirit of desire to aid. Here is what we were told:

"See that man who works so hard? He does not need to work. He started thirty years ago with his two hands, his head, an old gray mare and fifty acres of poor land. Today he owns numbers of farms, besides interest in all sorts of enterprises. He is a good citizen, always public-spirited and ready to help. That fellow sitting on the fence? Well, he has never yet been on the township as a public burden, but that is the best I can say of him. Work and he fell out many a long day ago."

It is not so hard to guess which of these two men spent that day the happier hours, who spends year after year the happier hours. Work builds men as well as fortunes.

## IS GREAT PATRIOTIC POEM

Deborah's Song of Victory Has Been Put by Many at the Head of the List.

Every element of patriotism is in Deborah's song of victory: "Praise ye the Lord for the avenging of Israel"—the triumphant onset dies down to a beautiful lament for the forsaken highways, the ruined villages, the cowardice of the past.

Then comes the call to arms, the awakening—the gathering together of the loyal princes and governors, yes, and of penmen, scorn for the faint-hearted, curses for the treacherous—Asher, Reuben, Meroz.

From these the song flames up again into imaginative splendor, with its stars and prancings, narrows its view to the tent of Jael, to the mother of Sisera hearkening in vain at her window for the sound of the chariot wheels and the son that will never return, and sinks like the peace of evening to its close: "So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord; but let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might." There is no patriotic poem to compare with it.

## Only Changed One Shoe.

While an East side matron was busily preparing to go to the theater the other afternoon, a gossip neighbor came to the front door. The woman stopped in the middle of the process of putting on her best shoes and talked to the neighbor for some time. When the neighbor left she looked at the clock and saw she would have to hurry. So she hastily finished dressing and made a dash for the car.

She noticed a young man watched her all the way downtown. She searched her coat thoroughly for a stray raveling, but found none.

After attending the theater she boarded a car and still noticed that she attracted attention. She followed one girl's eye and saw that it centered on the bottom of her dress. Looking to discover the cause she found that in her haste she had only changed one of her shoes and on her left she wore a patent kid shoe, while on the other there was a gunmetal calf shoe!—Indianapolis News.

## Wood Alcohol Dangerous.

The danger connected with the handling of wood alcohol and with working where even small quantities of the fumes of this liquid may be inhaled have been brought out prominently as the result of recent scientific investigations, which demonstrated that quantities of wood alcohol as small as .2 of 1 per cent in the inspired air may lead to the absorption of the product into the body to an injurious extent. With such quantities as this the absorption is slow, but eventually the body becomes "saturated" with it. The greatest danger in inhaling the fumes of wood alcohol is their effect on the optic nerve, which often results in total and incurable blindness.—Popular Mechanics.

## Strength of Fly.

An Englishman has made many experiments with various insects, such as caterpillars, fleas, butterflies and flies, which show how extraordinarily strong these insects are.

A bluebottle fly weighing 1-28 of an ounce was hitched by a thread to a tiny wagon and drew a total weight of a little over six ounces, or practically 170 times its own weight. A caterpillar harnessed in a similar manner pulled 25 times its own weight.

A strong man with a like equipment of large size can at most move but ten times his own weight.

## Restricts Sale of Weapons.

A Greek law of July 30, 1914, prohibits the importation, manufacture and sale of certain weapons, including stilettos, daggers and spring or double-edged pocket knives. The importation of firearms of all kinds without government permission is likewise prohibited.